

THE BATTLE OF AUGUSTOWO

Germans Forsaking Russian Poland in Disorderly Haste

A despatch from Petrograd says: An official communication from the general staff headquarters here, says:

"The Battle of Augustowo ended October 3, in a victory for the Russian arms. The German defeat is complete. The enemy is in a disordered retreat, and in flight toward the East Prussian frontier. The valiant Russian troops are in close pursuit, the Germans abandoning in their desperate march trains, cannons and munitions, not having even time to gather up their wounded. It is already known that the Battle of Augustowo began on September 29 with a bombardment by the German heavy artillery in the region of Sopotzkin (on the left bank of the River Niemen), followed by an offensive movement by the

enemy against the same fortified town. At the same time the Germans made repeated efforts to crush and dislocate the Russian forces near Druskeniki, on the Niemen. On September 26 the Germans also began an attack on the fortresses of Ossowetz, but everywhere met with fierce resistance, and were compelled to retreat. Not satisfied with counter-attacks, our troops took the offensive vigorously and pursued the enemy. Notwithstanding the energetic resistance offered by the Germans, they could not check the onward rush of our troops, who captured the enemy's positions, one after another. Routed by this irresistible engagement, the Germans weakened, and are leaving our territory in haste. At certain points this retreat is degenerating into a flight."

AUSTRIA TO PAY ITALY \$1,000,000

Officially Deplores Losses Caused by Mining of the Adriatic.

A despatch from Rome, via Havre, says: The Austrian Government has been quick to realize the dangerous situation created in Italy by the sinking by a floating mine of an Italian fishing boat in the Adriatic, about 20 miles from Ancona. Seventeen lives were lost by this accident, and the Italian Government made a strong protest against the presence of these mines in the open sea and a demand for indemnity.

The Austrian Government sent a communication to Italy deploring the incident, and giving assurances that measures would be taken to prevent a repetition of such a disaster. Austria also agreed to the immediate payment of an indemnity of \$1,000,000 to the families of the victims. The incident is now considered closed.

The quick conciliatory action of the Dual Monarchy saved it from a serious situation. The Italian fishing boat had been brought to a standstill, and there was widespread indignation over the destruction of the fishing vessel by mines planted by the Austrians.

CRACOW BATTLE COMMENCED

Russian Army Lines Up to Force a Passage Into Germany.

A despatch from London says: The advance guard of the great Russian army, marching through Galicia on its way to Breslau and Berlin, has reached Cracow, and the battle upon whose result depends the fate of German Silesia has begun. The combined German and Austrian force defending Cracow, the latter consisting of the remnants of the Austrian army that was able to retreat from Lemberg, has taken the offensive and is endeavoring to block the passage of the Russians. The Austro-German position is one of great strength, and it is expected that the battle will be long and sanguinary. The Russians hope, however, to be able to screen Cracow with part of their army, so that while the engagement is proceeding the rest of the Czar's myriads may advance over the German border and strike Breslau.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER

German Factories in the Empire Are Busy Making Fur Clothing For the Soldiers

A despatch from Rotterdam says: Germans are pushing forward with the utmost vigor their preparations for a winter campaign. Until recently, apparently, they had not conceived such an eventuality, but in the last few weeks they have learned much.

All the high-class shops that formerly did nothing but make the best fur garments for ladies are busily engaged in the manufacture of sheep-skin clothing for soldiers, and no fewer than 150,000 fur coats

have been delivered, presumably for the use of officers. Two million sheep and lamb skins have been bought by the Government for winter garments for the men.

Workmen who are ordinarily employed in the glove industry have been withdrawn from the ranks and are now working day and night to provide those in the field with skin clothing.

For cavalry special leather leg protectors are being made out of leather intended for gloves.

Servians Capture Austrian Positions

A despatch from Nish says: An official statement records a desperate fight in Bosnia, which resulted in the capture of three Austrian positions. The statement quotes an

order of the Austrian commander at Semlin sharply criticizing the Austrian troops, and says this indicates that they are in a demoralized condition.

HURLED FORCES AGAINST ROYE

Germans Continue Their Efforts to Break Through Allies' Lines.

A despatch from the battlefield, via Paris, says: The scene of the most violent attacks changes day by day. The Germans, finding it impossible to penetrate the allied lines in the vicinity of Rheims and Soissons, quickly transported many of their divisions farther north-west and hurled them against Roye. Again they failed, although they have not ceased their efforts to batter down the barrier of allies.

The allies' turning movement continues and their western wing extends toward Arras. Reports from the other end of the line on the frontier show the progress of the allies to be slow, but sure. Hundreds of German prisoners fell into the hands of the allies at every point, and it was remarked that among them the majority were Bavarians, who seem to have been prominent in the front of the German attack.

The lines of the trenches make the battle front appear like deeply scarred fields. The allies, who quickly learned the lesson in burrowing, at some places face the Germans within a quarter of a mile. Their field entrenchments offer admirable shelter from the effects of the German artillery, which consequently reduces their casualties and permits the allies to await in comparative safety the German attacks, which must be made across the open, and often at terrible cost.

"I GAVE GOLD FOR THIS."

So Says Legend on Ring of Iron Given to German Women.

A despatch from Rome via Paris, says: The women of Germany, according to reports received here, are busily at work preparing woollen garments for the soldiers in the battle line. The clothing is made up according to measures, shapes and colors established by the Government. The reports also state that a committee of women has been formed for the purpose of inducing all the women of Germany to give up their gold ornaments with the idea of transforming them into money with which to buy arms. Several million marks have thus been gathered up to this time. Each woman receives in exchange for her gold with the words, "I gave gold for this."

British Vessel Sunk.

A despatch from Callao, Peru, says: The Kosmos steamer Marie arrived here with the crew of the British steamer Bankfields, which was sunk by the German cruiser Leipzig off Eten, Peru. The crew of the Bankfields have appealed to the British Consul here in the hope of obtaining their liberty. The men said that their ship carried a cargo of sugar valued at \$500,000.

27 Steamers Sunk in September.

A despatch from London says: Eighteen steamers, of an aggregate tonnage of 29,581, have been sunk by German warships during September, according to a Board of Trade report, while nine steamers were destroyed by mines in the North Sea in the same period, 76 lives being lost.



The Turks, the Algerian "Fire-Eaters" of the French Army, Leaving Paris. These hardy, muscular fighters of the 19th Corps, Algeria, the French possess in Africa, are the most fearless of the fighting men arrayed by the French against the Germans. Their daring assaults under General d'Amade on the German batteries trained on these dark-hued tirailleurs (sharpshooters) utterly demoralizes the German gunners, who are unaccustomed to meeting such fearless "fire-eaters" as the men pictured here. When in the thick of battle these trained-to-the-minute fighters, who are accustomed to the hard life on the desert sands, know naught of fear.

LOSSES MORE THAN 1,000,000

During First Six Weeks 310,000 French and 500,000 Germans

A despatch from New York says: A letter received by a New York physician from a reputable source in France contains the startling information that the French losses killed, wounded and prisoners for the six weeks' fighting up to and including the battle of the Marne, were slightly over 300,000, perhaps 310,000, exclusive of the English losses, which, the writer says, "have been fairly large in comparison to the small number of their engaged army." If credence may be placed in the French statements

that in most cases the German losses were larger than those sustained by the French—and the German army was on the offensive in all the fighting up to the time for which the figures are given—it would seem to be a fair estimate of the German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners for the same six weeks at close to 500,000 men in the western theatre of war alone, not taking into account their losses in the fighting against the Russians. Including the losses of the Battle of the Aisne the total losses must be well over 1,000,000.

ENEMY LOSES ADVANTAGE.

Forced to Fall Back From Ground Gained Near Roye.

A despatch from the battlefield says: Trench after trench of the German line fell into the possession of the allies after most vigorous assaults, carried home with determination combined with the newly learned lesson of caution.

The Germans, who had borne back the allies' western wing slightly, retained their advanced position near Roye until they became untenable. They then fell back to new lines which had been previously prepared.

The western wing of the allied armies was still further extended and now reaches within 30 miles of the Belgian frontier, carrying the allies' overlapping movement in a north-easterly direction.

The German reinforcements on this end of the line are very strong. These troops probably were brought from bodies of German forces echeloned in the rear of their advanced entrenchments. Their courageous dashes to the allies' front did not meet with success, and the French and British were able to make them fall back on their deep trenches.

The sight of the allied infantry creeping across the open spaces in front of the trenches in a brilliant sunshine which glittered on their weapons was impressive. Hundreds of shells burst overhead or in their rear without doing great damage.

Russians Take Over Emperor William's Prize Stock.

A despatch from London says: A despatch received here from Petrograd says that among the remarkable war trophies arriving at Smolensk is the entire stock of Emperor William's famous pedigree cattle and stud horses captured by the Russians from the Emperor's estate at Rominten, in East Prussia. They were taken to Moscow and presented to the Russian Agricultural Institute for distribution to agricultural breeding associations.

Turkey Will Join Germany

A despatch from Rome says: The following despatch has been received here from Constantinople: "All doubts of Turkey's hostile intentions against Russia has ended, following the closing of the Dardanelles and the departure of the

cruisers Goeben and Breslau for the Black Sea. Turkey closed also the Bosphorus with mines, torpedoes and chains. Turkey also began placing new heavy artillery in the Black Sea forts of Killia, Riva and Karaburun."

BRITAIN LAYING FIELD OF MINES

Admiralty Announces That It Is Necessary to Offset German Policy.

A despatch from London says: The Admiralty issued through the Official News Bureau two statements, informing the public that it has been decided to adopt a mine-laying policy to offset German activity in this respect, particularly in the southern area of the North Sea, where mariners are warned against crossing the region lying approximately between Dover and Calais, and describing the useful operations of seaplanes and airships in the naval air service during the transportation of the expeditionary force to France. The statements follow:—

"The German policy of mine laying, combined with their submarine activity, makes it necessary on military grounds for the Admiralty to adopt counter measures.

"His Majesty's Government has therefore authorized a mine-laying policy in certain areas.

"A system of mine fields has been established and is being developed upon a considerable scale."

PARCEL POST IS GROWING.

Shows Greatest Increase in the War upon business generally, the new parcel post system is finding wider use month by month, and the results to date have been eminently satisfactory. Details of the increased use of the system are not yet available in tabulated form, but it is learned at the department that the revenues are growing steadily, the patronage of the system showing the greatest increase in urban districts. The post-office money order and postal note business between Canada and Great Britain is gradually coming back to the normal condition existing prior to the outbreak of war, the rates being governed by such changes as take place in sterling exchange.

INVASION OF HUNGARY.

The Russian Approach Alarms the People.

A despatch from Venice, via Paris, says: The news of the beginning of the Russian invasion of Hungary is exciting the greatest apprehension throughout the monarchy despite all official assurance that the action is without importance and should give no occasion for anxiety. The work on the fortifications around Vienna is being hastened and an official warning has been issued to the public against entering certain areas on penalty of arrest and danger of being shot by the sentries. The Asiatic cholera is spreading rapidly, cases being reported daily in Vienna and in various districts of Hungary. Scores of cases already have been found in Galicia, whence the disease has spread to other parts.

EMPEROR BILL'S ORDER.

Kaiser Told His Men to "Walk Over French."

A despatch from London says: The Times on Thursday says that it is able to give from a thoroughly trustworthy source the text of an order issued by Emperor William to his army on August 19. It follows: "It is my royal and imperial command that you concentrate your energies for the immediate present upon one single purpose, and that is that you address all your skill and all the valor of my soldiers to exterminate first the treacherous English, and walk over General French's contemptible little army."

Let no soul despair. As a great philosopher, Carlyle, has said, "From the lowest depth there is a path to the loftiest height."

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One of the best farms in Township of
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dred and twenty-five acres, twenty acres
underland, running water on place, land
in high state of cultivation, good bearing
orchard of first-class fruit, new bank
farm, and frame dwelling. For further
particulars and terms, apply to
A. MATHER,
Alberta Financial Brokers, Belleville.

Farm For Sale
Part of Lots 20 and 21, in the 12th and
13th Concessions of the Township of Raw-
don, 200 acres more or less, 100 acres in
cultivation with a good sugar bush, and
100 in good pasture and woodland, lying
with one corner in Crow River which
makes an excellent fishing ground. A
large brick and frame dwelling house.
Two good drive houses, a blacksmith shop
and an old dwelling house. One large hip
roof barn and small barn joined together.
A good Orchard. Two good wells and a
never failing Spring near the house and
a good pig pen.
Apply to
H. STEWART,
Henry St., Stirling.

200,000 SHINGLES
on hand under cover. See them be-
fore you buy.

J. W. HAIGHT.
FOR SALE

Lot number three, sixth concession,
Township of Thurlow, consisting of Fifty
acres. In good state of cultivation, quar-
ter mile from village of Foxboro, Orchard,
good buildings, and well watered. For
terms and particulars apply to
A. MATHER,
care Alberta Financial Brokers, Ltd.,
Belleville.

Public Auction
To Close an Estate

In the matter of the Estate of HIRAM
REDICK, late of the Township of
Rawdon, in the County of Hastings,
Farmer, deceased.

Pursuant to the authority vested in her,
the Administratrix has instructed C. U.
Clancy, to offer for sale by Public Auction,
on the premises, at the hour of one o'clock,
on the 10th day of October, A.D. 1914, the
following lands:

Being comprised of the East half of Lot
number nineteen in the Township of Rawdon, less one
half-acre off the South-east corner, now
used as a Burying-ground, with good
buildings, Frame House, Drive House,
good Barn, Pig-pen and other buildings.
The property is well watered, is near
School, Church and Factory, and Railway
Station. All of the buildings are in a good
state of repair and will be sold subject to
a reserved bid fixed by the Administratrix.
Terms of sale \$200.00 down on day of
sale, balance in 15 days, and further con-
ditions will be made known on day of sale.
The following Household Goods and
Farming Implements will also be sold on
the same day at the premises:
1 Lumber Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 Democrat
Wagon, 1 Cutter, 1 Sleigh, 1 set of Bobs, 1
Cultivator, 1 Corn Cultivator, 1 Finisher,
Harrow, 1 Plow, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Seed
nass, 1 set of Double Light Harness, 1
Lumber Sleigh, 1 Extension Table, 1 Fall
Chairs, 1 Kitchen Table, 6 Dining Room
Chairs, 1 Side Board, 1 Organ, 1 Lounge, 1
Parlor Suite, 2 Bedroom Suits, 3 Bedsteads,
1 Parlor Table, 2 Rockers, 1 Range, 1 Par-
lor Stove, 1 Bureau, 1 Carpet, Washing
Machine and other small articles.
TERMS OF SALE—All sums of \$10.00 and
under, cash; balance on furnishing joint
approved notes, payable on the 1st of Jan.,
A.D. 1915. For further particulars apply
to the Administratrix.

MARY WILSON, or to
G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Administratrix
Dated at Stirling, this 10th day of Sept.,
A. D. 1914.

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Stirling News-Argus
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publication, North street, Stirling.
Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year
U. S. Subscriptions, 50c. extra.
All Subscriptions Outside the County
will be cancelled on expiry, unless other-
wise arranged for.
Correspondence is invited on all legitimate
subjects, the real name of the writer to be
furnished the editor in every case. This rule
can have no exception.
JAMES CURRIE, Editor and Prop.

THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1914

The New Premier of Ontario.
On Friday last Hon. W. H. Hearst
was sworn in as Premier of Ontario,
to fill the vacancy caused by the death
of Sir James Whitney. Hon. Mr.
Hearst was Commissioner of Crown
Lands and Mines in the Whitney
cabinet, and is a comparatively young
man, and has been a member of the
Legislature since 1908. The only
other change in the Cabinet is the
appointment of Hon. F. G. Macdaniel,
member for West Elgin, as
Minister of Public Works, succeeding
Hon. Dr. Reaume.

Red Cross Work
Col. Ryerson, the President of the
Canadian Red Cross Association, es-
timates that 250,000 sick and wounded
soldiers will need attention in this
war and that the British Red Cross
would spend from two to three million
dollars. Two hundred and fifty
thousand dollars should be raised by
the Canadian Red Cross, he says, and
placed under the sole control of the
British War Office.

Colonel Ryerson is confident that
the women of Canada cannot do too
much in the way of making comforts
for the soldiers. In an address by
Colonel Ryerson recently given in
Toronto, he says, "Does a man want
only one shirt when he is sick? No!
Does he need only one pair of socks on
the march? Anyone who talks about
giving too much does not know any-
thing about it."

The ladies of Stirling and vicinity
have nobly responded to the call for
Red Cross supplies, the third bale
having been sent to the Head Office,
Red Cross Society, 77 King St., Tor-
onto, on Friday Oct. 2nd.

The bale of supplies which was
valued at a hundred and sixty dollars
contained:
21 dozen handkerchiefs, 48 pillow-
cases, 32 sheets, 32 hospital night-
shirts, 31 pairs wristlets, 16 grey flannel
shirts, 1 pair towels, 49 pair socks,
13 pair mittens, 1 sweater coat, 2 caps.
We are low, General Secretary
of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and
the ladies of Stirling for the good work
they are doing.

Employment Wanted

The following item appeared in
"The Presbyterian" of Sept. 24th:
"A large number of honest and in-
dustrious men in the city of Toronto,
who are out of work are anxious to
get out into the country for the win-
ter months to do farm work for low
wages, or for their board and lodging."
Rev. J. A. Miller, Emigration Chap-
lain of the Presbyterian Church, 71
Simcoe Street, Toronto, is taking
charge of the applications of these
men. He is simply besieged by them
and Mr. Miller requests that the
ministers in the country bring this
matter of unemployment in the city
before their congregations in some
definite way, asking them to do all in
their power to help these men. Ninety
per cent of these men are Scotsmen,
and they are in such straits, and so
eager to preserve their independence,
that they will be grateful for any
position the farmers may give them."
Rev. John T. Hall, St. Andrew's
Manse, Stirling, will be glad to assist
any person desiring to secure one or
more of these men.

A Great War Map

We offer THE NEWS-ARGUS and that
great weekly, The Family Herald and
Weekly Star for one year each for
\$1.75, and every person taking ad-
vantage of this offer will receive from
The Family Herald a copy of the War
Map Free of Charge. The offer means
that you are practically getting one of
the papers for a year free of charge.
The offer is good to the end of October
only.

The Campbellford Board of Trade
has been endeavoring to get additional
passenger train accommodation on
this line of the G. T. R. Correspond-
ence has taken place with the Board
of Railway Commissioners, and it is
hoped that before long additional ac-
commodation will be given.

Two-thirds of the members of the
Methodist General Conference voted
for women to have equal rights with
men in the matter of church govern-
ment but the constitution requires
three-fourths, and "votes for women"
was turned down after a strenuous
and stormy debate. Women will not
be admitted to the ministry either.

COMMUNICATION
To the Average Citizen of
Stirling:

Very many years ago the writer of
this was a resident of Stirling, and in
the way, a resident long enough to
know full well the spirit of its citizens,
and that this spirit was one which
had caused much opposition to im-
provement and no increase to the
voters' list.

This spirit or characteristic is or
may be defined as that which possesses
its citizens with jealousy. Where a
citizen, however worthy, by strict at-
tention to his business is known as
making a success, and it becomes the
talk that he is doing well; as soon as
this fact or belief becomes the talk,
some one, who knows nothing of said
business, at once makes or encourages
another to start a business similar to
that lately praised, and the result has
been in every instance that the man
who has tried has become discouraged,
and the one or ones who have tried to
run his increasing business have
failed. Equally as well, and in time,
the village lost a good citizen, but he,
the envious man, protected by his sure
and legitimate business, failing to
bring under his roof, what may be
termed a departmental store—in
dwarfing everything in business that
he imagined in his envy and jealousy
should be his—in due time also failed,
and he moved away.

I need not give names, but let any-
one who has lived in Stirling for the
last twenty years look back and he
without much doubt can give the list
of men who, not content with their
own business, endeavored to ruin, and
did ruin, another business man and
themselves.

To illustrate, if any man should
come to Stirling and open a business,
we will say, the making of popcorn,
and it becomes known that Smith, the
popcorn man, was making more than
a living, you can rest assured that
some old timer who keeps a—store,
or some other fellow who runs a shoe-
maker, or tailor, or other shop, will
announce he has opened a popcorn
parlor. Need I state that within a
few years after, that there will be and
have been several less residents in
Stirling.

Some writer very truthfully gave us
these lines which will apply to Stirling:
"If the angels mourn our mundane woe,
The devils rock with mirth
At the farce that mimic mortals show
On the sunlit stage of earth,
When they muster around for a deadly
bout,
Ear cocked for a distant din,
Their weapons primed for a foe without
While the foe is LORD WITHIN."

In fact, you, as a citizen, do not want
a man to add his name to your voters'
list unless he belongs to your lodge,
your church, your politics; in fact, you
want him as a citizen if he brings his
grist, his whole grist, to your mill.
You want him, too, if he does not in-
crease, try to injure another's business
by putting up or encouraging opposi-
tion to any business which may be
termed successful under a good citi-
zen's experienced management, you
are indeed a mean man and an enemy
to Stirling, or wherever you adopt
envious means, and you, yes you, are
the foe—a mean foe to Stirling, and
are you on the list?

Those of you to whom these few
lines apply need but to look in the
glass to see that wretched personage—
the wretch centred all in self, of
whom Scott, even Sir Walter Scott,
has said, "Who doubly dying, shall go
down to the vile earth from which he
sprung, unwept, unhonored and un-
sung." "Defend me from myself, O
Lord," should be the daily prayer of
him who in Stirling does not WANT to
see another live in her midst UNLESS
under his serfdom, or of his party.
—W. H. M.
Weyburn, Sask., Sept. 22, 1914.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

Sir,—As one not directly interested
in Stirling Library, I am of the opinion
there are several books in it of a very
demoralizing character—even if they
are novels or light literature—for they
have many licentious characteristics
and are really baneful to older, but
more especially so to the young read-
ers thereof. When the books are
being transferred to their new home it
would be well to put them in the rub-
bish pile, when being burned, in order
that they cease to contaminate the
unfortunate reader. This criticism
may apply equally to Carnegie or
other libraries.

Libraries are inaugurated and main-
tained to supply the public with works
that encourage morality, uphold vir-
tue, and lift the minds of men to
higher phases of life.

—W. J. L.

By proclamation of President Wil-
son of the United States, the nation
held public prayer on Sunday last for
the cessation of war in Europe. This
is the eighth time in its history that
prayer has been publicly offered up
by the nation, and the first time the U.S.
has interceded with humility to the
Almighty for foreign nations.

Don't grumble. The most unfortun-
ate class of people living upon this
green earth are the grumblers. They
rob home of its joys, society of its
dues, and themselves of the best things
of life. From the days the children
of Israel "grumbled" and were sent
on their tedious wanderings "for forty
years in the wilderness," up to the
present hour the world has been full of
grumblers.

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Geo. T. Belshaw.....10.00
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Miss E. Sullivan.....5.00
W. A. Courtney.....5.00
Chas. Sweet.....2.00
Jas. Sweet.....2.00
William Tanner.....5.00
W. J. Tanner.....3.00
Fred Cooke.....1.00
\$140.00

Life's Mystery

Life is so strange, so mysterious a
possession that one is apt to confuse
it with the body which confines it.
Our bodies all must die. The soul,
the real personality, lives on, though
no longer possessed of means to mani-
fest its existence still cabinied in clay.

To say that there is no existence
after death is illogical. A man cannot
live eight miles above the surface of
the earth, but the light of millions of
sun is visible to us, all probably sur-
rounded by planets. The Creator who
made these did not do it in sport, with
no object in view. He may have re-
served them for disembodied spirits to
travel among. "Eye hath not seen nor
ear heard, neither hath it entered into
the heart of man to conceive the
things that God hath in store for them
that love him."

To one who believes these things
there is no longer reason for extreme
grief at the death of a friend. We
may weep and mourn for our own loss.
There may be reasons for intense grief
at the lack of an accustomed presence,
of the words of comfort, the aid he
may have been to us personally; but
the grief should be softened by the
thought of his own gain. It is incon-
ceivable that in daily toil, should be com-
pelled to bear the strain of looking at
us here, unable to aid or assist us.
Such a punishment would be more re-
fined, more cruel than any conceived
"by them of old times."

A despatch from Macleod, Alta.,
on Monday last says: "The heaviest
snowstorm ever experienced in this
district at this time of year is in pro-
gress, and more than two feet of snow
has already fallen." The weight of
snow on the roof of a garage at Cal-
gary caused it to fall in causing a loss
in damage to cars and building of
\$35,000.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE
OF HIRAM REDICK, late of the
Township of Rawdon, in the County
of Hastings, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sec.
35 of the Trustees Act, R.S.O. 1914, Chap.
121, that all persons having any claim or
claims, demand or demands against the
Estate of the late Hiram Redick, Farmer,
who died on or about the 25th day of June
A.D. 1914, at the Township of Rawdon,
County of Hastings,

ARE REQUIRED ON OR BEFORE the
17th day of October, to send by post pre-
paid, or to deliver to Mary Wilson, Stirling
Post office, the Administratrix, of the said
Estate of Hiram Redick, or to her
Solicitor as hereunder, their names and
debts, and full particulars in writing
to their claims and securities if any held
by them.

AND TAKE NOTICE, that after the
said 17th day of October, A. D. 1914, the
said Administratrix will proceed to dis-
pose of the Estate and distribute the same
among the persons entitled thereto, having
regard only to the claims of which she
shall then have had notice, and the said
Administratrix will not be liable for the
said assets or any part thereof, to any per-
son or persons of whose claim she shall
not then have received notice.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Administratrix.

Sept. 14, 1914.

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Pure bred Yorkshire Boar for service.

JOHN T. SCOTT,
Con. 4, Lot 11, Rawdon, Ont.

NOTICE

In the matter of the winding up of the
SINE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION, of
the Township of Rawdon, County of
Hastings, under the Companies Act,
Chapter 178, of the Revised Statutes
of Ontario.

It was ordered and directed by a Reso-
lution on the 22nd day of July, that the
said Association be wound up voluntarily,
appointing M. W. Sine, C. M. Sine, and
G. W. Thompson as Liquidators.

And by said Resolution, the Association
will offer for sale, the Plant and Machin-
ery, by Public Auction or Private Sale, on
the 17th day of October, A. D. 1914, at
the premises at Sine, Township of Rawdon.
Dated at Stirling this 5th day of Sept.,
A. D. 1914.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Liquidators.

Oculist to Optician



The Oculist treats DIS-
EASES OF
the eye. The
Optician
treats visual
defects that
may be rem-
edied with
glasses. Each
a distinct
profession.

The average Optician has no medical
training—the oculist no optical. Much
misapprehension as to the status of
Oculist and optician exists among the
laity. There should be none, there need
be none; and the day is not far distant
when there will be none. Then these
two professions will be as distinct as are
the medical and dental professions. The
whole thing is encompassed in the advice
of a local physician to a lady: Your eyes
are not diseased; you need no oculist,—
go to your local Optician and SAVE
YOUR MONEY.

I guarantee satisfaction or money refunded

Eyes Tested Free

J. S. MORTON
Druggist and Optician

HARDWARE

We carry in stock a large quantity of

Paroid and Rubberoid Roofing
also cheaper grades from \$1.00 up.

Galvanized Corrugated Roofing
in lengths 4, 6, 8 and 10 ft.

We handle the

PEDLAR STEEL SHINGLES
There will be no leak when this Shingle is used
Also a large size for barn use.

JUST ARRIVED A CAR OF PULP STONE
PLASTER AND LIME
PORTLAND CEMENT always on hand

L. & R. W. MEIKLEJOHN

BELLEVILLE, September 5th, 1914.

S. BURROWS, Esq.,
General Agent, Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada

Dear Sir,—
I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your Company's cheque
for \$148.84, being profits for the last five years on my Policy 53,505.
results from my investment with your Company.

Yours truly,

The above letter is from one of our most prominent
citizens of Belleville, which speaks for itself.

Information cheerfully given re our rates and plans.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, Belleville, Ont.

FREE WAR MAPS

Every Reader of the News-Argus
May Have a War Map Free

A Map 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 feet, showing clearly every bound-
ary, every city, every town, village, hamlet and river in
the whole European War area. Each map in a neat
folder of convenient size.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal
has secured exclusive rights for the War Map prepared
by the celebrated map firm of G. W. Bacon & Co., Ltd.,
of London, Eng. It is beyond question the most com-
prehensive map printed.

The News-Argus has completed arrangements by
which our readers can secure a copy of this excellent
map free of charge.

Here is Our Offer Good for
30 Days Only

The price of The Family Herald and Weekly Star,
Canada's Greatest Newspaper, is one dollar a year.

The price of THE NEWS-ARGUS is one dollar a year.

We now offer both papers for one year each, includ-
ing a copy of the Family Herald's War Map, size 30x40
inches, in a neat folder of convenient size for only \$1.75

This offer applies to all subscribers, new or renewal, who
pay for the two papers inside next 30 days from this
date. To follow the war situation intelligently The
Family Herald War Map is necessary. It should be in
every Canadian Home.

ORDER AT ONCE

The News-Argus, Stirling, Ont.

HOME

With the Cucumber.

Cucumbers will keep much longer in a cool place than is generally realized. At any rate they will keep for three months in a refrigerator, even if the temperature is not kept as uniform as it might be, and in good cold storage they will undoubtedly keep for many months. They are sometimes freshened by putting them in a pitcher of water with stem end down, covered with a cheese cloth if they are to stand for any time. As standing water soon grows stagnant, this is not a method to recommend for keeping them, even for twenty-four hours. They can always be freshened and cooled under running water.

Cooked cucumber is too little known among us, particularly at this season, when cucumbers are abundant and often inexpensive. There seems to be a prejudice against it that is not altogether reasonable, especially among those who consider vegetable marrow, which it most resembles when cooked, a delicacy. Probably, too, it is more digestible than in any other way it is ever used, which is not saying much.

Cooked cucumber keeps its characteristic flavor, and may be made deliciously savory. It may be prepared in any of the ways vegetable marrow is, and in some ways of its own. In France the cucumber is far more often cooked than not, and variously flavored and served.

Cooked Cucumbers.—Peel the cucumbers carefully, removing but a thin shaving, cut in quarters, and then cut these pieces in half or dice them, removing the seeds. Cook for fifteen to twenty minutes in boiling salted water, to which has been added an onion or some celery, or both, or some other vegetable flavor. If they are to be canned they should not be cooked more than fifteen minutes. Serve with butter or cook them for a little in meat stock. The French commonly cook them in meat stock, which is thus reduced until quite brown and the cucumbers deliciously flavored, other vegetables being added for this purpose. Those who do not like the cucumber prepared in these ways may find it agreeable if a little vinegar is added. The cooked cucumbers may be put through a strainer and a cream soup made by adding to the puree thus obtained hot milk and seasonings.

Cooked Cucumber Salad.—Cucumber cooked as in the above recipe and well seasoned makes an excellent salad when cold, if served with a French dressing. Canned cooked tomatoes put into thoroughly sterilized cans and later sterilized in can if necessary can be heated up and used as a vegetable or taken from the can and used as salad. The sterilization is the thing, the salted water in which the cucumbers are boiled, a teaspoon of salt to a quart of water or two, if preferred, can be used.

Fried Cucumbers.—Cut in thin slices the cucumber may be fried as the Italians fry any of the long green gourds, with an onion cut thin and a sliced tomato to each cucumber. The cucumber cooks slowly in this way and the work must be done over a low fire.

Celery Salt.—Celery salt is eaten with cooked cucumbers, when it is liked, and an old recipe for making it at home is as follows: Scrape the outside off celery roots and dry them; grate the dried roots, mix their powder with one-fourth its quantity of salt, and it will be ready to use upon the table.

Onion and Cucumber Pickle.—Probably no one in the world owes anything of health to vinegar, and some undoubtedly owe a good deal of debility to indulgence in pickles, yet people do want them, and frequently ask for impossible recipes for sliced cucumber preserved so as to retain its fresh flavor. Salt and vinegar are the essentials in preserving all such things, while the addition of some pieces of horseradish root make the keeping qualities the more certain, it is believed. Oil is sometimes added and both vinegar and oil are quite commonly put on cold when the cucumbers are sliced. Here is an ancient recipe: Pare and slice one-half peck of cucumbers with one-half peck of onions, sprinkle layers of the two with salt and let stand over night. Wash off salt the next morning and pack in stone jars in layers, sprinkling over each layer of cucumber and onion a little white pepper, mustard seed, and powdered cinnamon. When the jar is full pour over it a mixture of half a gallon of vinegar, one pint of port wine, and one cup of olive oil. Stir from the bottom every morning for two weeks.

Sweet Cucumber.—Peel full grown cucumbers—yellow ones will do. Halve them down the middle, scoop out the seeds, cut them into any fanciful pieces, cover with good vinegar, and let them stand twenty-four hours; then pour off the vinegar and to three pints of this put half a pound of sugar (brown is

generally preferred), a quarter of an ounce of stick cinnamon, a dram of cloves, half a dram of grated nutmeg (call it a small portion if you choose), and an ounce of whole ginger. Boil the pickle ten minutes. Lay in the cucumbers, give them one boil up, and take them out before they soften in the least. Lay them in jars and pour the pickle hot over them. In a week or two boil the vinegar over again and pour it, when cold, over the cucumbers.—German recipe.

Household Hints.

Shoes will last much longer if rubbed with vaseline when they are new.

Eggs when scrambled should be stirred constantly.

There is no finer polish for tinware than wood ashes.

A sweet red pepper should always hang in the canary's cage.

Always turn saltfish skin side up when soaking it to freshen.

A flannel dipped in turpentine will clean a porcelain tub excellently.

A pan of water set in the open will keep pies and cakes from burning while baking.

If you spill milk on your clothes wash out the spot at once with white soap and warm water.

Add a few crumbs of bread to scrambled eggs. This will improve the dish and make the eggs go further.

To give silk that is being washed the sheen of new silk, add just a little methylated spirits to the rinsing water.

The short end of candles melted and mixed with equal parts of turpentine make a fine polish for hardwood floors.

A cupful of vinegar added to the water in which colored clothes are washed will often prevent the color from running.

Cheese is a nice addition to cream soups of any kind. When the soup is ready for the table, sprinkle grated cheese over the top.

When packing away rugs or carpet for any length of time always fold in powdered alum and a few moth balls when rolling up.

A few drops of pure glycerine put on the edges of your jars before screwing on the lid will prevent mold from forming on the fruit.

To remove chocolate stains from white dresses or table linen, sprinkle the stain thickly with borax, place a saucer beneath it and pour on just enough water to moisten. Leave for several hours and then wash.

To economize on stove polish and also to save labor in polishing the stove, mix the polishing paste with dry soap powder. Any sort of soap powder answers the purpose, and the shine obtained is far better than when the polish alone is used.

GERMAN LOSS OF TRADE.

Big Engineering Contracts Which Go to British Firms.

The trade war on Germany is proving a great success. The contract from the meaneast penny top to a first-class locomotive originally placed with German companies are being rapidly transferred to British companies. In few trades has there been keener competition from the Germans than in the railway locomotive and rolling stock industry. Before the declaration of war, important orders for British and overseas railways were in the hands of leading German companies. One of the most important contracts, comprising a large number of passenger carriages for new electrified services around Buenos Ayres of the Central Argentine Railway Company originally placed in Hanover has now been awarded to the Metropolitan Amalgamated Railway Carriage Company of Birmingham. South Africa and New Zealand had large orders for locomotives in the Maffie Company of Munich. The Hanover Company were also building 34 passenger carriages for the Union of South Africa Railways. Kerskel of Essel had orders for 18 heavy main line engines for South India and some of Argentine railways. The Hanover machine factory of London, was building locomotives for the Bengal railway and Taff Vale Railway, and the Hohenzollern works, Dusseldorf, were building six powerful shunting locomotives for the Port of London authorities. All these contracts have now been cancelled and will shortly be divided amongst British and American engineers.

Thoughts for Women.

"Love never knocks at the door of a woman's heart; he goes in, drives philosophy out, shows wisdom the door, and rules supreme." "To go without—and look as if you liked it—is one of the first things to be learned in this world." "A man never falls in love with the woman who studies him." "There are two kinds of women in the world—the one who loves to manage, and the one who loves to be managed—and all one has to do is to find out which is which." "A woman may not be able to recall just when her husband proposed; but she can always remember what dress she had on at the time."



Two Irish Sisters Recruiting for Lord Kitchener's New Army.

Two sisters, Miss Winnifred and Miss Ivy Mulroney, who are working hard on behalf of Lord Kitchener's appeal for recruits, ride in Hyde Park, and personally request all young men to join the British army. Very few of the men can resist them.

ENGLAND DID NOT SUSPECT

KAISER'S EXPERT VISITED HER GUN FACTORIES.

Head of Krupp Firm Reported His Findings to the Kaiser.

Before our senses are numbed by the clash and din of Titanic killings on land and sea—before we lose the faculty of remembering the past in the staggering attempt to grasp the present—I would like to take Englishmen back to an event which happened in their unsuspecting midst exactly two months ago, writes Frederic William Wile in the London Daily Mail. A most sinister event, in the light of what has happened since, and one designed as hardly another could be to persuade the most sceptical among us that the War Kaiser's plans for the sacking of Europe were deep-laid, deliberate, and stealthy. It reduces to criminal absurdity the German contention that Arrangedon was kindled at Sarajevo.

I refer to the strange visit paid by Herr Krupp von Bohnen and Halbach, the head of Krupp's, between June 14 and 23, to Birkenhead, Barrow-in-Furness, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Sheffield. His charming wife, the Cannon Queen and proprietress of Krupp's, accompanied him. That bolstered up the fiction that the visit was "private and unofficial." But in order that the inspection of the First, Laird, Vickers, Brown, Armstrong-Whitworth, Cammell, Laird and other establishments should not be strictly informal Herr Krupp von Bohnen brought with him his chief technical expert, Dr. Ehrenberger, of Essen. There was a fourth member of this party—Herr von Bulow, a kinsman of the former Chancellor, who until recently—perhaps yet, for all I know—represented the Krupps in London.

Herr Krupp von Bohnen's previous visits to England have been undoubtedly private in character. Both he and his wife were fond of London and liked to come to us informally, to live quietly like well-born people of means, at a fashionable Piccadilly hotel. In recent times they came primarily to sit for the late Sir Hubert Herkomer. Never until the visit of June did they ever come accompanied by their experts. They came this time, in other words, strictly for business. And it is not a comforting reflection to think that they accomplished their business thoroughly.

Instigated Visit.

There can be no manner of doubt that Herr Krupp von Bohnen's last sojourn in these isles was at the direct instigation of somebody higher up. There is but one person in Germany who could send him on such a mission. And that someone is the Kaiser.

Herr Krupp von Bohnen is not in the habit of "traveling" on behalf of his gigantic firm. The tour of England, as a matter of fact, was the first of the kind he ever made. He undertook it because the necessity of spying out the armament secrets of Great Britain had suddenly become a matter of vital significance to Germany; and he came at the behest of the Krupp's great family friend, the Emperor, who, as we now know, preached peace while plotting war.

The genesis of the Krupp investigation of the state of preparedness of our facilities for manufacturing land and sea armaments is no less remarkable than the investigation itself. Early in May certain of the firms above mentioned received a delightfully courteous letter from the Master of Essen announcing his

intention to visit England during the season. Frankness incarnate, the letter suggested that an inspection of establishments making articles of war similar to those manufactured by Krupp's would naturally be of the greatest interest.

The recipients of Herr Krupp von Bohnen's letters forthwith communicated with our naval and military authorities. It was agreed that, subject to the elementary precautions advisable in such circumstances, there could be no harm in extending to the Essen visitors the hospitality for which, I fear, we are sometimes all too famous. They came and they saw. Whether they conquered remains to be seen. Doors, at any rate, were flung wide open to them. There was even some speechmaking. The fact that the utmost possible care was exercised that the lynx-eyed Dr. Ehrenberger and Herr von Bulow did not see too much does not alter the underlying gravity of the visit itself.

Report to the Kaiser.

Herr Krupp von Bohnen lost no time in reporting to the Kaiser the wonders he had been privileged to inspect in England and Scotland. He was not alone in doing so. He came directly from them to Kiel, where William II. was extending a hearty welcome to Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender's battleship and light cruiser squadron. The Kaiser always demands prompt reports from special emissaries. Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was at Kiel, too, to hear what the Master of Essen had gleaned in guileless Albion. And while the issue of peace or war with England hung in the balance at Berlin, Herr Krupp von Bohnen hurried up from Essen to take part in the momentous councils of the Kaiser with his military and naval chiefs. Can we doubt that what he learned in this country in June was his principal contribution to the deliberations?

Guileless, too, I remember now that I sought an interview with Herr Krupp von Bohnen at Kiel. It was the day before Sarajevo. I knew of the true British hospitality which had been showered upon him. I thought perhaps he might be inclined to indulge in some glittering generalities for publication. I know now why he despatched a polite young secretary to my hotel with the message that the "nature of Herr Krupp von Bohnen's visit to England made it quite inappropriate for him to discuss it in public."

BAGPIPES GO TO THE FRONT.

The British War Office Has Permitted Them.

The Scotch regiments won't give up their kilts. They have reluctantly permitted the War Department to take away from them their plaids and their brightly colored bannocks and to substitute khaki for Highland hues, but they've got to be khaki kilts, not khaki trousers.

In these days of high-powered guns and scientific warfare when all the old-fashioned fashions in fighting have been thrown away and not even a band or a fife and drum corps can get onto a battlefield, the Scotch regiments still hang to their bagpipers, or at least their bagpipers hang to them. No English regiments will fight to music in the war, but the English War Office didn't count the bagpipe as a musical instrument, much to the delight of the Scotch fighting men.

Anyway, the pessimist is thankful that he wasn't born an optimist. The successful farmer has to be sharp as a raiser.

During the courtship a girl is often unable to explain her thoughts, but she makes up for lost time after marriage.

MOST DREADED ANARCHIST

MALATESTA LIVES OBSCURELY IN LONDON.

He Is a "Red Terror" in Almost Every Country on the Earth.

Almost obscure in the hurly-burly of life are five and a half feet of gentle, polite, reticent man, smiling but unspeaking; thoughtful but approachable, at whose name the enthroned ones shudder and at whose appearance the police forces of the nations gather themselves for supreme efforts.

The doors of the countries are closed to him; the law hunts or shuns him; kings listen to his utterances and feel their structures tremble and stagger. And the quiet man slinks here and there, planning, plotting, exhorting. Wherever he goes he leaves his footprint of blood and violence and ruin.

He has done no specific crime, this little man; yet he has spent years in prison and in exile. He has been accused countless times. Wherever he has been assassination and rebellions have sprouted, but never has he personally been incriminated. He works in the dark and escapes in the dark back to his little mechanical shop in Soho, London, while one government after another reels from his unseen blows.

In Trouble Again.

His name is Malatesta, and he has just again eluded the Italian police after stirring up the bloody Ancona strikes which forced the calling out of Italy's naval and military forces. The monarchs on their thrones are doomed to more quaking.

When the Italian navy arrived in too great strength for the Ancona strikers, it is said that Malatesta, disguised as a workman, left his rooms in great haste and escaped into Switzerland. In searching his house the police say they found letters and money orders from American anarchists, and notes advising Malatesta to assassinate the Italian king. More than likely the last is a bit of police information given out for the effect. The quiet little Soho mechanician does not kill.

"Kill kings!" he said on one occasion. "Too foolish. I should rather kill chickens. They are good to eat, but what could one do with a king?"

Of an Old Family.

The Malatestas were counts of the Holy Roman Empire. Their line dates from the thirteenth century, when Malatesta de Verrucchio set himself as Lord of Rimini and handed down a fief which his descendants held for more than three centuries. The Malatestas are of the first families of Italy, and the old castle of Rimini, in whose shade the lovely Francesca listened to the tender pleadings of her Paolo, may still be seen, though time has stripped it of its gardens and glories and converted it into a macaroni factory.

This is the line of the little man who makes kings tremble. Count Enrico Malatesta he has the right to call himself, but that he has never done. His father and uncles were high commanders in the forces of Crown Prince Humbert when Victor Emmanuel drove the Austrians out of Italy. He himself has been openly accused of having instigated the assassination of that same Humbert.

Malatesta is now sixty-one years old. About forty years ago, when he was a medical student in Naples, he threw off the rank and station to which he was born, and



FOR MAKING SOAP
SOFTENING WATER
DISINFECTING CLOSETS, DRAINS SINKS, &c.

assisted in the fomenting of a Roumanian uprising against Turkey. The Porte hunted him out, and he returned to Italy.

Saved From Death.

In 1899, having been successively expelled from Italy, Turkey, Spain, France, Russia, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium, and proscribed in every European country save England, he came to the United States at the call of Paterson and Reading radicals to become editor of La Question Sociale in Paterson. First, however, he had to be rescued from a small island off the Tunisian coast, whither Italy had exiled him.

Malatesta lectured for a time in America, was shot in the thigh at one of the Anarchist meetings and saved from death by Gaetano Bresci, who ingratiated himself with the Red leader by the rescue and soon became an intimate.

In 1900 Malatesta went to London and established himself in Soho and Islington. A little later Bresci sailed for Italy with two companions. And then came the news of the assassination of King Humbert. The police have not yet been convinced that the plot to kill the King was not hatched in Paterson by Malatesta.

But a little later Malatesta appeared in Paris. Almost immediately there were two attempts on the life of the Persian Shah, then visiting the French capital. A shot at the French President followed. In Switzerland and Belgium riots attended the visits of Malatesta. In Germany, it was said, his influence brought about an attempt on the Kaiser.

That is the record of this quiet, urbane little Italian. Yet Malatesta is neither a bomb thrower nor a maker of bombs, though his appearance would suggest that character to the popular mind. He is rather heavily built, swarthy, bearded and intense, with glittering black eyes and nervous, peaceless fingers.

England His Haven.

In an interval between his early European activities and his visit to America he made a trip to South America, where once more violence and bloodshed followed in his path, with the result that he is banned from all the Latin republics. The immigration laws now debar him from entrance into America. England alone furnishes him asylum in exile.

Yet never have the authorities been able to fasten direct responsibility on the man. He has been in jail and prison in half of the countries of Europe, has been twice banished to small Mediterranean islands by Italy, and has escaped both times. In every case his offence has been inciting rebellion, making seditious utterances, resisting the police, or something of the kind. His real crimes, if such there are, have never been proved. Once Malatesta was sent to prison for commending the assassination of President McKinley; again for accusing a countryman of being a spy; again for advising Italian strikers to fire at the troops.

Can You Beat It?

Father-in-law—Look here, young man, don't you think it's about time you were going to work, or do you expect me to support you the rest of your life?

Son-in-law—It would be no more than fair, just after what I have done for you.

"I'd like to know what you've ever done for me."

"Why, didn't I take your daughter off your hands?"



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Prices \$2.50 to \$4.50 in Patent, Dongola and Gun Metal.

We have a full stock of Men's and Women's Fall and Winter Footwear, all at very reasonable prices.

See our Winter Hoisery for Women and Children.

Geo. E. Reynolds Shoe King Phone 60.

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PHONE 61.



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ORATION AT STIRLING

Delivered by R. W. Bro. Col. W. N. Ponton at Laying of Corner Stone of Library

R. W. Bro. Col. W. N. Ponton, who delivered the oration at the corner-stone-laying by the Masons for the Public Library at Stirling on Monday afternoon spoke of the privilege enjoyed by the Masonic Craft, the "Builders," from time immemorial of laying the corner stones of edifices designed for religious, educational and philanthropic purposes. Stirling would have a great residential, social and intellectual asset in this new library. It should be a radiating centre of knowledge—especially for the boys and girls, those great imperial assets—but also it should be a rendezvous for the citizens—and should express the unity of the community, now more than ever felt in these critical days of our history. So here we plan for the "plains of peace," assured of ultimate victory after such sacrifice.

"Unity, mystery, majesty, grace, Stone upon stone, and each stone in its place."

is the ideal structure. But with the stone and brick, with all the ceremonial is needed the cement, the cement of public spirit, of good citizenship, of service. Alexandria, the Vatican, the British Museum, had their great libraries, but Stirling would have the most valuable possessions which those great treasure houses of the past possess; for in Stirling too, men and women can "hold high converse with the mighty dead"—Shakespeare and Milton and Tennyson, Moore and Burns, and the great Book of Books itself would adorn the shelves. A good reader makes a good book. The children of the brain of the great authors are quickened into life by the eager and discriminating reader. Applied science and history would equip and fit the young to work out the destiny before us in Canada; and the literature of chivalry will stir the patriotism of all who call Canada home, united in the firm resolve that our Dominion will never be trodden by the foot of foreign foe, and over her no foreign flag will ever float. Libraries are the shrines of the immortals, and here "our silent servants wait."—Ontario.

A young lad, Charlie Cooke, 14 years old, was accidentally killed at the G. T. R. station in Belleville on Sunday morning by being run over by a freight train.

The Marmora Herald gives an account of a record bear hunt at which two men, Jas. Hickey and Sanford Lawrence were the successful hunters. They were out in Lake township, and in one day bagged five bears. Bears must be plentiful in that district.

A Message To The

People of Canada.

In response to urgent appeals from many parts of the Dominion, I inaugurated the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the object of which is to provide for the needs of the wives, families, and dependent relatives of those who go to the front to fight the battles of Great Britain and her Allies. Unless generous-minded citizens come to their aid, there will be, during the coming winter, much hardship in many families owing to the absence of the bread winner. I have the greatest confidence that those that are in a position to give need but the opportunity of doing so, and that the response will be wide-spread and generous.

During the past few days the Canadian Patriotic Fund has been duly organized, a strong Executive, representing the whole Dominion, has been appointed, and a central Bureau established at Ottawa.

I sincerely hope that in every city and town throughout the Dominion, branches of this organization may be formed, full particulars of which can be had by addressing the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. B. Ames, M. P., Ottawa.

By co-ordinating and harmonizing benevolent efforts in this way, the danger of overlapping on the one hand, or neglecting deserving committees on the other hand, may be met and overcome.

I am convinced that all Canadian hearts will go out to their brave fellow citizens who have gone to the front. A prompt and hearty response to this appeal will put all anxiety at rest about those near and dear to them, and will also afford to those who cannot go, an opportunity of doing their duty to Canada and the Empire.

ARTHUR, President, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Government House, Ottawa.

CANADIAN PICTORIAL

Canada's Most Artistic and Popular Magazine

Its pictures pertaining to the war are alone worth the money.

This elegant magazine delights the eye while it instructs the mind concerning the picturesque doings of an interesting and highly entertaining world.

Each issue is literally crowded with the highest quality of photographs, many of them worth framing.

It is the most popular "Pick-me-up" on the waiting room tables of the leading doctors throughout the Dominion, and in the big public libraries it is literally "used up" by the many who are attracted by its entertaining and beautiful pages.

It's a "love at sight" publication and it has departmental features of great interest to the young woman and the home-maker.

Of it—just to quote one man's praise from among thousands—the late Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona wrote:

"The 'Canadian Pictorial' is a publication which, if it may be permitted to say so, is a credit to Canada. (Signed)

On trial to new subscribers—Twelve months for only 75 cents.

The "Canadian Pictorial" is published by THE "PICTORIAL" PUBLISHING CO., "Witness" Block, Montreal, Canada. Try it for a year.

England's Marching Song

"It's a Long Way to Tipperary" a Favorite Tune of the Army

"It's a Long Way to Tipperary" has become the marching song of the British Army, according to London dispatches. It is not widely known in this country. The words are:

Up to mighty London came an Irishman one day.

As the streets are paved with gold, sure every one was gay.

Singing songs of Piccadilly, Strand and Leicester square

Till Paddy got excited; then he shouted to them there:

CHORUS

It's a long way to Tipperary; it's a long way to go;

It's a long way to Tipperary, to the sweetest girl I know.

Goodbye Piccadilly! Farewell, Leicester square!

It's a long way to Tipperary, but my heart's right there.

Paddy wrote a letter to his Irish Molly O, saying: Should you not receive it, write and let me know.

If I make mistakes in spelling, Molly dear, said he,

"Remember, it's the pen that's bad. Don't lay the blame on me."

Molly wrote a neat reply to Irish Paddy O, saying, "Mike Maloney wants to marry me, and so

Leave the Strand and Piccadilly, or you'll be to blame.

For love has fairly drove me silly, hoping you're the same."

One of the newspapers publishes a translation of "Tipperary" into the French language:

"Il y a bien loin d'ici a Tipperary C'est un chemin bien long a faire!

Quoiqu'il m'attende au bout du trajet La plus belle petite fille de la terre!

Adieu donc, mon cher vieux Piccadilly, Adieu donc, Leicester Square!

Je vous quitte pour me rendre en Tipperary, Car c'est lui qui m'est le plus cher."

Carbolic acid is manufactured entirely in Germany. Some is put out under American labels but the whole supply comes from the kaiser's country and some is rebottled in the United States. The price has increased 400 per cent and a bottle that cost \$1 a month ago costs \$4 now. Quinine is another drug made in Germany and its price has made a wonderful leap.

Aspirin has more than doubled. Citric acid is five times higher than a month ago, and tartaric acid is jumping.

Cream of tartar, which is the sediment from French wine casks, also has doubled. Gum camphor, which industry is controlled by the Japanese government, has been increasing, and another skyward shoot is anticipated.

Many other lines of drugs are making ascensions of proportionate nature, and if the war is not settled soon some kinds will not be available at any price.

SCHOOL REPORT

S. S. No. 17, Rawdon.

Sr. IV.—Geography—Luella Matthews 77, Hazel McKenzie 72, Clara Snarr 62, Marjorie McGee 51.

Literature—Clara Snarr 71, Luella Matthews 68, Hazel McKenzie 65, Marjorie McGee 64.

Arithmetic—Marjorie McGee 60, Luella Matthews 77, Hazel McKenzie 40, Clara Snarr 9.

Reading—Marjorie McGee 45, Clara Snarr 45, Luella Matthews 42, Hazel McKenzie 42.

Writing—Hazel McKenzie 45, Marjorie McGee 45, Luella Matthews 41, Clara Snarr 39.

Spelling—Luella Matthews 50, Marjorie McGee 50, Clara Snarr 44, Hazel McKenzie 40.

Grammar—Marjorie McGee 98, Clara Snarr 94, Luella Matthews 86, Hazel McKenzie 84.

Composition—Clara Snarr 75, Marjorie McGee 73, Hazel McKenzie 71, Luella Matthews 70.

Jr. III.—Arithmetic—Albert Hinds 80.

Composition—Tillie Cotten 50, Albert Hinds 72.

Reading—Tillie Cotten 39, Albert Hinds 37.

Spelling—Albert Hinds 26, Tillie Cotten 26.

Writing—Tillie Cotten 38, Albert Hinds 35.

Geography—Albert Hinds 39.

Sr. II.—Arithmetic—George Cotten 90, Gertrude Hinds 80, Reggie McGee 80, Frank Dracup 79, Reggie Dracup 39.

Jr. II.—Clarence Dunham 60.

Reading—George Cotten 38, Clarence Dunham 38, Gertrude Hinds 35, Frank Dracup 34, Reggie McGee 33, Reggie Dracup 30.

Composition—Gertrude Hinds 65, George Cotten 60, Frank Dracup 40, Reggie Dracup 34.

Writing—Gertrude Hinds 38, George Cotten 30, Reggie Dracup 25, Frank Dracup 25, Clarence Dunham 20.

Spelling—Gertrude Hinds 47, Reggie McGee 35, George Cotten 34, Reggie Dracup 24, Clarence Dunham 14.

Jr. & Sr. I.—Reading—Delia Johnson 29, Sam Hinds 27, Leafa Dunham 25, Fred Dracup 20.

Miss N. TOTTEN, Teacher.

Report of Glen Ross School for September.

Names in order of merit.

Jr. IV.—Annie Abbott, Ray Armstrong.

Sr. III.—Evelyn Holden, Wava Wallace, Howard Holden, Retta Carlisle, Ethel Armstrong, Myrtle Brown.

II.—Vernon Holden, Fred Weaver, Hazel Mae Donald, John Carlisle, George Carlisle, Whitney Armstrong, Edith Abbott, Bruce Armstrong, Gordon Armstrong.

I.—Elma Armstrong, Frank Abbott, Clarice Holden, Violet Winsor, Walter Benedict.

Primer.—Sanford Wilson, Clifford MacDonald.

Visitors 3. Average attendance 23.

H. T. HUTCHINSON.

On Friday last Hon. J. S. Hendrie was sworn in as Lieut-Governor of Ontario.

Some Basic Principles of Agricultural Chemistry.

A pamphlet has been issued by the Central Experimental Farm entitled "The Farmer as a Manufacturer." It has been prepared by Mr. A. T. Stuart, B. A., Assistant Chemist, who has presented a number of simple illustrations of the chemical processes that take place in vegetable and animal life. The processes are indicated by which the farmer, whose raw materials are but air, water and soil, is able to manufacture therefrom an apparently endless variety of products—both plant and animal. It is shown, however, that their composition is to be easily understood, consisting as they do of but four principal constituents. The nature of the raw materials, the process of manufacture and the products are discussed.

Under the heading "Maintaining Fertility" it is pointed out that the farmer must exercise extreme care if he would keep his soil in the highest condition of productiveness. Soil is the real guardian of the farmer's capital, and the security is absolute. Try as he may he cannot "break the bank." He may bring about temporary derangement and dividends may for awhile be suspended, but invariably under better management prosperity can be restored and even larger profits than ever secured.

The pamphlet, which is Bulletin No. 20, of the Second Series, is available to those to whom the information is of interest on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

School Report

The following is the report of S. S. No. 8, Rawdon, for the month of September. The percentage taken follows each name.

Sr. IV.—Lorena Totton 72, Ernest Mason 60, James Maybee 68.

Jr. IV.—Kathleen Jackman 79, Mabel Snarr 78, Lindsay Pollock 74, Harry Preston 73.

Sr. III.—May Totton 83, Merle Todd 74.

Jr. III.—Mildred Lucas 71, Ernest Maybee 70, Ward Stiles 67, Melville Bayliss 63, John Preston 62, Esma Brennan 61.

Sr. II.—Emma Totton 74, Wilfred Johnston 72, Claire Wellman 70, Clifford 66.

Jr. II.—Kenneth Bayliss 54, Dennis Brennan 50.

Sr. I.—Walter Johnston 79, Lelia Totton 78, Edna Fanning 65, Elsie Maybee 68, Annie Preston 63, Iona Wellman 49, Vincent Brennan 40.

Jr. I. (a)—Evelyn Totton, Bernice Watson, Grant Thain.

Jr. I. (b)—Olive Watson, Fleda Bayliss, Blake Johnston, Ruth Landon.

No. on Roll 35. Average attendance 31.35.

M. FRANCES HINCHLIEFF, Teacher.

Earthquakes in Asia Minor about midnight on Sunday caused great damage in several towns and it is reported 2,500 persons were killed and many injured.

STERLING HALL

ELLIOTT'S WEEKLY STORE NEWS

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

I, THE UNDERSIGNED MERCHANT OF STIRLING, desiring to serve the interest of the Village of Stirling, pledge myself to do my utmost with a view towards controlling retail prices that they may not increase beyond the means of the citizens during the present war. It will be understood that prices may increase but we, as loyal Canadians, promise to carry on our business with the least margin of profit possible.

War was unavoidable and Canada must do her share. All of us firmly believe that the merchant who attempts to take advantage of the public in a crisis, such as this, is as much of a traitor to his flag as the man who sells the plan of a fortress.

Despite the fact that the great nations of Europe are engaged in war, the people of Canada must eat, sleep and buy clothes and carry on the usual routine. War does not mean ruination unless unscrupulous persons seek to take advantage of it.

We are still going to stay in business and do everything we can to protect our Customers. It is entirely unnecessary to purchase your stock all at one time. Forget the war during business hours, and always remember—Great Britain cannot lose.

Next Monday is Thanksgiving Day, so we are going to have a SPECIAL SALE on SATURDAY from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 10 o'clock. Do not miss this as we are certainly going to have surprises in store for you.

We purpose breaking all past records in the bargain lines, so do not fail to be on hand at the hours mentioned.

Our sale of LADIES' COATS AND SUITS this fall, early as it may seem to be, has been very satisfactory, which goes to show us that the lines we carry in stock are of the best and appreciated by the buying public.

Every intending purchaser of a Coat or Suit should have a look through our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Highest price paid for all kinds of produce

R. A. ELLIOTT

Parcels promptly delivered. Phone 22